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From Saturday December 13, to Tuesday December 16, 1777.

Whitehall, December 15, 1777.

THIS Afternoon Captain Craig, of the 47th Regiment, arrived from Quebec with the following Duplicate of a Letter from Lieutenant-General Burgoyne, to Lord George Germain, the Original of which has not yet been received.

Albany, October 20, 1777.

MY LORD,

NO Poſſibility of Communication with your Lordſhip having exiſted ſince the Beginning of September, at which Time my laſt Diſpatches were ſent away, I have to report to your Lordſhip the Proceedings of the Army under my Command from that Period;—a Series of hard Toil, inceſſant Effort, ſtubborn Action, till diſabled in the Collateral Branches of the Army by the total Defection of the Indians; the Deſertion or the Timidity of the Canadians and Provincials, ſome Individuals excepted; diſappointed in the laſt Hope of any timely Co-operation from other Armies; the Regular Troops reduced by Loſſes from the beſt Parts, to 3,500 Fighting Men, not 2,000 of which were Britiſh; only Three Days Proviſions, upon ſhort Allowance, in Store; inveſted by an Army of Sixteen Thouſand Men, and no apparent Means of Retreat remaining; I called into Council all the Generals, Field Officers, and Captains, commanding Corps, and by their unanimous Concurrence and Advice, I was induced to open a Treaty with Major General Gates.

Your Lordſhip will ſee by the Papers tranſmitted herewith the diſagreeable Proſpect which attended the firſt Overtures, and when the Terms concluded are compared, I truſt that the Spirit of the Councils I have mentioned, which, under ſuch Circumſtances, dictated inſtead of ſubmitting, will not be refuſed a Share of Credit.

Before I enter upon the Detail of theſe Events, I think it a Duty of Juſtice, my Lord, to take upon myſelf the Meaſure of having paſſed the Hudſon's River, in order to force a Paſſage to Albany. I did not think myſelf authorized to call any Men into Council, when the peremptory Tenor of my Orders, and the Seaſon of the Year, admitted no Alternative.

Proviſions for about Thirty Days having been brought forward, the other neceſſary Stores prepared, and the Bridge of Boats compleated, the Army paſſed the Hudſon's River on the 13th and 14th of September, and encamped on the Heights and in the Plain of Saratoga, the Enemy being then in the Neighbourhood of Still-Water.

15*th*. The whole Army made a Movement forward, and encamped in a good Poſition in a Place called Dovogot.

16*th*. It being found that there were ſeveral Bridges to repair, that Work was begun under Cover of ſtrong Detachments, and the ſame Opportunity was taken to reconnoitre the Country.

17*th*. The Army renewed their March, repaired other Bridges, and encamped upon advantageous Ground, about Four Miles from the Enemy.

18*th*. The Enemy appeared in conſiderable Force to obſtruct the further Repair of Bridges, and with a View as it was conceived to draw on an Action where Artillery could not be employed; a ſmall Loſs was ſuſtained in ſkirmiſhing, but the Work of the Bridges was effected.

19*th*. The Army paſſed the Bridges, and encamped with the Right at Saratoga Church, the Left at a Ford of the Hudſon's River, the Front covered by Redoubts and Artillery. Parties were ſent to the Fords above and below, and the Army remained in this Poſition till the 30th, in Expectation of Intelligence from Sir William Howe, and in Hopes that the Enemy would attack us in it.

30*th*. The Army moved forward, and encamped with the Right at Dovogot Church, the Left at the Hudſon's River, the Front covered by Redoubts and Artillery.

October 1*ſt*. The Army moved forward, and encamped with the Right at Wilbraham's Houſe, the Left at the Hudſon's River, the Front covered by Redoubts and Artillery.

2*d*. The Army moved forward, and encamped with the Right at Freeman's Farm, the Left at the Hudſon's River, the Front covered by Redoubts and Artillery.

3*d*. The Army moved forward, and encamped with the Right at Freeman's Farm, the Left at the Hudſon's River, the Front covered by Redoubts and Artillery.

4*th*. The Army moved forward, and encamped with the Right at Freeman's Farm, the Left at the Hudſon's River, the Front covered by Redoubts and Artillery.

5*th*. The Army moved forward, and encamped with the Right at Freeman's Farm, the Left at the Hudſon's River, the Front covered by Redoubts and Artillery.

6*th*. The Army moved forward, and encamped with the Right at Freeman's Farm, the Left at the Hudſon's River, the Front covered by Redoubts and Artillery.

7*th*. The Army moved forward, and encamped with the Right at Freeman's Farm, the Left at the Hudſon's River, the Front covered by Redoubts and Artillery.

8*th*. The Army moved forward, and encamped with the Right at Freeman's Farm, the Left at the Hudſon's River, the Front covered by Redoubts and Artillery.

9*th*. The Army moved forward, and encamped with the Right at Freeman's Farm, the Left at the Hudſon's River, the Front covered by Redoubts and Artillery.

10*th*. The Army moved forward, and encamped with the Right at Freeman's Farm, the Left at the Hudſon's River, the Front covered by Redoubts and Artillery.

11*th*. The Army moved forward, and encamped with the Right at Freeman's Farm, the Left at the Hudſon's River, the Front covered by Redoubts and Artillery.

12*th*. The Army moved forward, and encamped with the Right at Freeman's Farm, the Left at the Hudſon's River, the Front covered by Redoubts and Artillery.

13*th*. The Army moved forward, and encamped with the Right at Freeman's Farm, the Left at the Hudſon's River, the Front covered by Redoubts and Artillery.

14*th*. The Army moved forward, and encamped with the Right at Freeman's Farm, the Left at the Hudſon's River, the Front covered by Redoubts and Artillery.

15*th*. The Army moved forward, and encamped with the Right at Freeman's Farm, the Left at the Hudſon's River, the Front covered by Redoubts and Artillery.

16*th*. The Army moved forward, and encamped with the Right at Freeman's Farm, the Left at the Hudſon's River, the Front covered by Redoubts and Artillery.

17*th*. The Army moved forward, and encamped with the Right at Freeman's Farm, the Left at the Hudſon's River, the Front covered by Redoubts and Artillery.

18*th*. The Army moved forward, and encamped with the Right at Freeman's Farm, the Left at the Hudſon's River, the Front covered by Redoubts and Artillery.

19*th*. The Army moved forward, and encamped with the Right at Freeman's Farm, the Left at the Hudſon's River, the Front covered by Redoubts and Artillery.

20*th*. The Army moved forward, and encamped with the Right at Freeman's Farm, the Left at the Hudſon's River, the Front covered by Redoubts and Artillery.

21*st*. The Army moved forward, and encamped with the Right at Freeman's Farm, the Left at the Hudſon's River, the Front covered by Redoubts and Artillery.

22*d*. The Army moved forward, and encamped with the Right at Freeman's Farm, the Left at the Hudſon's River, the Front covered by Redoubts and Artillery.

23*d*. The Army moved forward, and encamped with the Right at Freeman's Farm, the Left at the Hudſon's River, the Front covered by Redoubts and Artillery.

24*th*. The Army moved forward, and encamped with the Right at Freeman's Farm, the Left at the Hudſon's River, the Front covered by Redoubts and Artillery.

25*th*. The Army moved forward, and encamped with the Right at Freeman's Farm, the Left at the Hudſon's River, the Front covered by Redoubts and Artillery.

26*th*. The Army moved forward, and encamped with the Right at Freeman's Farm, the Left at the Hudſon's River, the Front covered by Redoubts and Artillery.

27*th*. The Army moved forward, and encamped with the Right at Freeman's Farm, the Left at the Hudſon's River, the Front covered by Redoubts and Artillery.

28*th*. The Army moved forward, and encamped with the Right at Freeman's Farm, the Left at the Hudſon's River, the Front covered by Redoubts and Artillery.

29*th*. The Army moved forward, and encamped with the Right at Freeman's Farm, the Left at the Hudſon's River, the Front covered by Redoubts and Artillery.

30*th*. The Army moved forward, and encamped with the Right at Freeman's Farm, the Left at the Hudſon's River, the Front covered by Redoubts and Artillery.

31*st*. The Army moved forward, and encamped with the Right at Freeman's Farm, the Left at the Hudſon's River, the Front covered by Redoubts and Artillery.

1*st*. The Army moved forward, and encamped with the Right at Freeman's Farm

Major General Reideſel exerted himſelf to bring up a Part of the Left Wing, and arrived in Time to charge the Enemy with Regularity and Bravery.

Juſt as the Light cloſed, the Enemy gave Ground on all Sides, and left us compleatly Maſters of the Field of Battle, with the Loſs of about 500 Men on their Side, and, as ſuppoſed, thrice that Number wounded.

The Darkneſs preventing a Purſuit, the Priſoners were few.

The Behaviour of the Officers and Men in general was exemplary. Brigadier-General Fraſer took his Poſition in the Beginning of the Day with great Judgment, and ſuſtained the Action with conſtant Preſence of Mind and Vigour. Brigadier-General Hamilton was the whole Time engaged, and acquitted himſelf with great Honour, Activity, and good Conduct. The Artillery in general was diſtinguiſhed, and the Brigade under Captain Jones, who was killed in the Action, was conſpicuouſly ſo.

The Army lay upon their Arms the Night of the 19th, and the next Day took a Poſition nearly within Cannon Shot of the Enemy, fortifying their Right, and extending their Left ſo as to cover the Meadows through which the great River runs, and where the Batteaux and Hoſpitals were placed. The 47th Regiment, and the Regiment of Heſſe Hanau, with a Corps of Provincials, encamped in the Meadows as a further Security.

It was ſoon found that no Fruits, Honour excepted, were attained by the preceding Victory; the Enemy working with redoubled Ardor to ſtrengthen their Left; their Right was unattackable already.

On our Side it became expedient to erect ſtrong Redoubts for the Protection of the Magazines and Hoſpital, not only againſt a ſudden Attack, but alſo for their Security in Caſe of a March to turn the Enemy's Flank.

21ſt. A Meſſenger arrived from Sir Harry Clinton, with a Letter in Cyphers, informing me of his Intention to attack Fort Montgomery in about Ten Days from the Date of his Letter, which was the 10th of September. This was the only Meſſenger of many that I apprehend were diſpatched by Sir William Howe and him, that had reached my Camp ſince the Beginning of Auguſt. He was ſent back the ſame Night to inform Sir Harry of my Situation, and of the Neceſſity of a Diverſion to oblige General Gates to detach from his Army; and my Intention to wait favourable Events in that Poſition, if poſſible, to the 12th of October.

In the Courſe of the Two following Days, Two Officers in Diſguiſe, and other confidential Perſons, were diſpatched by different Routes with verbal Meſſages to the ſame Effect; and I continued fortifying my Camp, and watching the Enemy, whoſe Numbers encreaſed every Day.

3d October. I thought it adviſable to diminiſh the Soldiers' Ration, in order to lengthen out the Proviſions, to which Meaſure the Army ſubmitted with the utmoſt Chearfulneſs. The Difficulties of a Retreat to Canada were clearly foreſeen, as was the Dilemma, ſhould the Retreat be effected, of leaving at Liberty ſuch an Army as General Gates's to act againſt Sir William Howe.

This Conſideration operated forcibly to determine me to abide Events as long as poſſible, and I reaſoned thus: The Expedition I commanded was evidently meant at firſt to be *hazarded*. Circumſtances might require it ſhould be *devoted*; a critical Junction of Mr. Gates's Force with Mr. Waſhington might poſſibly decide the Fate of the War; the Failure of my Junction with Sir Harry Clinton, or the Loſs of my Retreat to Canada, could only be a partial Misfortune.

7th. In this Situation Things continued 'till the 7th, when no Intelligence having been received of the expected Co-operation, and Four or Five Days for our limited Stay in the Camp only remained, it was judged adviſable to make a Movement to the Enemy's Left, not only to diſcover whether there were any poſſible Means of forcing a Paſſage ſhould it be neceſſary to advance, or of diſlodging him for the Convenience of Retreat, but alſo to cover a Forage of the Army, which was in the greateſt Diſtreſs on Account of the Scarcity.

A Detachment of 1500 Regular Troops, with 2 Twelve-Pounders, 2 Howitzers, and 6 Six-Pounders, were ordered to move, and was commanded by myſelf, having with me Major-General Phillips, Major-General Reideſel, and Brigadier-General Fraſer. The Guard of the Camp upon the Heights was left to Brigadiers-General Hamilton and Speicht; the Redoubts and the Plain to Brigadier-General Goll; and as the Force of the Enemy immediately in their Front conſiſted of more than double their Numbers, it was not poſſible to augment the Corps that marched beyond the Numbers above ſtated.

I formed the Troops within Three Quarters of a Mile of the Enemy's Left; and Captain Fraſer's Rangers, with Indians and Provincials, had Orders to go by ſecret Paths in the Woods to gain the Enemy's Rear, and by ſhewing themſelves there to keep them in Check.

The further Operations intended were prevented by a very ſudden and rapid Attack of the Enemy on our Left, where the Britiſh Grenadiers were poſted to ſupport the Left Wing of the Line. Major Ackland at the Head of them ſuſtained the Attack with great Reſolution; but the Enemy's great Numbers enabling them in a few Minutes to extend the Attack along the Front of the Germans, which were immediately on the Right of the Grenadiers, no Part of that Body could be removed to make a ſecond Line to the Flank where the Streſs of the Fire lay. The Right was at that Time unengaged; but it was ſoon obſerved that the Enemy were marching a large Corps round their Flank to endeavour cutting off their Retreat. The Light Infantry and Part of the 24th Regiment, which were at that Poſt, were therefore ordered to form a ſecond Line, and to ſecure the Return of the Troops into Camp.

While this Movement was proceeding, the Enemy puſhed a freſh and ſtrong Reinforcement to renew the Action upon the Left, which, overpowered by ſo great a Superiority, gave Way, and the Light Infantry and 24th Regiment were obliged to make a quick Movement to ſave that Point from being entirely carried, in doing which Brigadier-General Fraſer was mortally wounded.

The Danger to which the Lines were expoſed becoming at this Moment of the moſt ſerious Nature, Orders were given to Majors-General Phillips and Reideſel to cover the Retreat, while ſuch Troops as were moſt ready for the Purpoſe returned for the Defence of them. The Troops retreated hard preſſed, but in good Order. They were obliged to leave 6 Pieces of Cannon, all the Horſes having been killed; and moſt of the Artillery Men, who had behaved as uſual with the utmoſt Bravery, under the Command of Major Williams, being either killed or wounded.

The Troops had ſcarcely entered the Camp, when it was ſtormed with great Fury, the Enemy ruſhing to the Lines under a ſevere Fire of Grape Shot and Small Arms. The Poſt of the Light Infantry under Lord Balcarres, aſſiſted by ſome of the Line, who threw themſelves by Order into thoſe Entrenchments, was defended with great Spirit; and the Enemy, led on by General Arnold, was finally repulſed, and the General wounded; but unhappily the Entrenchments of the German Reſerve, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Brimen, who was killed, were carried, and although ordered to be recovered they never were ſo; and the Enemy by that Misfortune gained an Opening on our Right and Rear. The Night put an End to the Action.

Under the Diſadvantages thus apparent in our Situation, the Army was ordered to quit the preſent Poſition during the Night, and take Poſt upon the Height above the Hoſpital; thus, by an entire Change of Front, to reduce the Enemy to form a new Diſpoſition. This Movement was effected with great Order and without Loſs, though all the Artillery and Camp were removed at the ſame Time. The Army continued offering Battle to the Enemy in their new Poſition the whole Day of the 8th.

8th. Intelligence was now received that the Enemy were marching to turn the Right, and no Means could prevent this Meaſure but retiring towards Saratoga. The Army began to move at Nine o'Clock at Night; Major-General Reideſel commanding the Van Guard, and Major General Phillips the Rear.

This Retreat, though within Muſquet Shot of the Enemy, and encumbered with all the Baggage

of

of the Army, was made without Loſs; but a very heavy Rain, and the Difficulties of guarding the Batteaux which contained all the Proviſions, occaſioned Delays which prevented the Army reaching Saratoga, till the Night of the 9th; and the Artillery could not paſs the Fords of the Fiſhkill till the Morning of the 10th.

At our Arrival near Saratoga, a Corps of the Enemy, of between Five and Six Hundred, were diſcovered throwing up Intrenchments on the Heights, but retired over a Ford of the Hudſon's River at our Approach, and joined a Body poſted to oppoſe our Paſſage there.

It was judged proper to ſend a Detachment of Artificers, under a ſtrong Eſcort, to repair the Bridges and open a Road to Fort Edward. The 47th Regiment, Captain Fraſer's Markſmen and Mackoy's Provincials were ordered for that Service; but the Enemy appearing on the Heights of the Fiſhkill in great Force, and making a Diſpoſition to paſs and give us Battle, the 47th Regiment and Fraſer's Markſmen were recalled: The Provincials left to cover the Workmen at the firſt Bridge, run away upon a very ſlight Attack of a ſmall Party of the Enemy, and left the Artificers to eſcape as they could, without a Poſſibility of their performing any Work.

During theſe different Movements, the Batteaux with Proviſions were frequently fired upon from the oppoſite Side of the River; ſome of them were loſt, and ſeveral Men were killed and wounded in thoſe which remained.

11th. Attacks upon the Batteaux were continued; ſeveral were taken and retaken; but their Situation being much nearer to the main Force of the Enemy than to Ours, it was found impoſſible to ſecure the Proviſions any otherwiſe than by landing them and carrying them upon the Hill: This was effected under Fire, and with great Difficulty.

The poſſible Means of further Retreat were now conſidered in Councils of War compoſed of the General Officers, Minutes of which will be tranſmitted to your Lordſhip.

The only one that ſeemed at all practicable was by a Night March to gain Fort Edward, with the Troops carrying their Proviſions upon their Backs; the Impoſſibility of repairing Bridge, putting a Conveyance of Artillery and Carriages out of the Queſtion; and it was propoſed to force the Ford at Fort Edward, or the Ford above it.

Before this Attempt could be made, Scouts returned with Intelligence that the Enemy were intrenched oppoſite thoſe Fords, and poſſeſſed a Camp in Force on the high Ground between Fort Edward and Fort George, with Cannon; they had alſo Parties down the whole Shore to watch our Motions; and Poſts ſo near to us upon our own Side of the Water as muſt prevent the Army moving a ſingle Mile undiſcovered.

The Bulk of the Enemy's Army was hourly joined by new Corps of Militia and Volunteers, and their Numbers together amounted to 16,000 Men.

Their Poſition, which extended three Parts in four of a Circle round us, was, from the Nature of the Ground, inattackable in all Parts.

In this Situation the Army took the beſt Poſition poſſible and fortified; waiting 'till the 13th at Night in the anxious Hope of Succours from our Friends, or the next deſirable Expectation, an Attack from our Enemy.

During this Time the Men lay continually upon their Arms, and were cannonaded in every Part; even Riflle Shot and Grape Shot came into all Parts of the Line, tho' without any conſiderable Effect.

At this Period an exact Account of the Proviſions was taken, and the Circumſtances ſtated in the opening of this Letter became compleat.

The Council of War was extended to all the Field Officers and Captains commanding Corps of the Army, and the Convention incloſed herewith enſued; a Tranſaction which I am ſure was unavoidable, and which I truſt in that Stuation will be eſteemed honourable.

After the Execution of the Treaty, General Gates drew together the Force that had ſurrounded my Poſition, and I had the Conſolation to have as many Witneſſes as I have Men under my Command, of its amounting to the Numbers mentioned above.

During the Events ſtated above, an Attempt was made againſt Ticonderoga by an Army aſſembled under Major General Lincoln, who found Means to march with a conſiderable Corps from Hubberton undiſcovesed, while another Column of his Force paſſed the Mountains between Skeneſborough and Lake George; and on the Morning of the 18th of September, a ſudden and general Attack was made upon the carrying Place at Lake George, Sugar-Hill, Ticonderoga and Mount Independance. The Sea Officer commanding the armed Sloop ſtationed to defend the Carrying Place, as alſo ſome of the Officers commanding at the Ports at the Sugar-Hill and at the Portage were ſurprized, and a conſiderable Part of four Companies of the 53d Regiment were made Priſoners; a Block Houſe commanded by Lieutenant Lord of the 53d Regiment was the only Poſt on that Side that had Time to make uſe of their Arms, and they made a brave Defence 'till Cannon taken from the ſurprized Veſſel was brought againſt them.

After ſtating and lamenting ſo fatal a Want of Vigilance, I have to inform your Lordſhip of the ſatisfactory Events which followed.

The Enemy having twice ſummoned Brigadier General Powell, and received ſuch Anſwers as became a Gallant Officer entruſted with ſo important a Poſt; and having tried during the Courſe of four Days ſeveral Attacks, and being repulſed in all, retreated without having done any conſiderable Damage.

Brigadier General Powell, from whoſe Report to me I extract this Relation, gives great Commendations to the Regiment of Prince Frederick and the other Troops ſtationed at Mount Independance. The Brigadier alſo mentions with great Applauſe the Behaviour of Captain Taylor of the 21ſt Regiment, who was accidently there on his Road to the Army from the Hoſpital, and Lieutenant Beecroft of the 24th Regiment, who, with the Artificers in Arms, defended an important Battery.

On the 24th of September the Enemy enabled by the Capture of the Gun Boats and Batteaux which they had made after the ſurprize of the Sloop to embark upon Lake George, attacked Diamond Iſland in two Diviſions.

Captain Aubrey and two Companies of the 47th Regiment had been poſted at that Iſland from the Time the Army paſſed the Hudſon's River, as a better Situation for the Security of the Stores at the South End of Lake George, than Fort George, which is on the Continent, and not tenable againſt Artillery and Numbers. The Enemy were repulſed by Captain Aubrey with great Loſs, and purſued by the Gun Boats under his Command to the Eaſt Shore, where two of their principal Veſſels were retaken, together with all the Cannon; they had juſt Time to ſet fire to the other Batteaux, and retreated over the Mountains.

I beg Leave to refer your Lordſhip for further Particulars to my Aid de Camp Lord Peterſham; and I humbly take Occaſion to recommend to His Majeſty's Notice that Nobleman, as one endued with Qualities to do important Services to his Country in every Station to which his Birth may lead. In this late Campaign in particular his Behaviour has been ſuch as to entitle him to the fulleſt Applauſe, and I am confident his Merit will be thought a ſufficient Ground for Preferment, tho' deprived of the Eclat and Sort of Claim which generally attends the Delivery of fortunate Diſpatches.

I have only to add, my Lord, a general Report of the killed and wounded. I do not give it as correct; the Hurry of the Time and the Separation of the Corps, having rendered it impoſſible to make it ſo. The Britiſh Officers have bled profuſely and moſt honorably; all who have fallen were valuable, but the extenſive Merits which marked the Publick and Private Character of Brigadier General Fraſer will long remain upon the Memory of this Army, and make his Loſs a Subject of particular Regret. Thoſe who remain unwounded have been equally forward; and the General Officers, from the Mode of Fighting, have been more expoſed than in other Services. Among the Reſt I have had my Eſcapes. It depends upon the Sentence His Majeſty ſhall paſs upon my Conduct;

Conduct; upon the Judgment of my Profeſſion, and of the impartial and reſpectable Parts of my Country, whether I am to eſteem them Bleſſings or Misfortunes.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

J. BURGOYNE.

P. S. The above is an exact Duplicate of the Diſpatch ſent by Lord Peterſham. Captain Craig, of the 47th Regiment, who has the Charge of it, is an Officer of great Merit; and is particularly worthy of Notice for having ſerved with unabated Zeal and Activity through this laborious Campaign, notwithſtanding a Wound through his Arm, which he received at Hubberton,

N° I.

October 13, 1777.

LIeutenant-General Burgoyne is deſirous of ſending a Field-Officer, with a Meſſage to Major-General Gates, upon a Matter of high Moment to both Armies. He requeſts to be informed at what Hour General Gates will receive him Tomorrow Morning.

Major-General Gates.

ANSWER.

MAJOR-General Gates will receive a Field Officer from Lieutenant-General Burgoyne at the advanced Poſt of the Army of the United States, at Ten o'Clock Tomorrow Morning, from whence he will be conducted to Head Quarters.

Camp at Saratoga, 9 o'Clock,
P. M. October 13, 1777.

Lieutenant-General Burgoyne.

N° II.

Major Kingſton delivered the following Meſſage to Major-General Gates, October 14, 1777.

AFTER having fought you twice, Lieutenant-General Burgoyne has waited ſome Days, in his preſent Poſition, determined to try a third Conflict againſt any Force you could bring to attack him.

He is apprized of the Superiority of your Numbers, and the Diſpoſition of your Troops to impede his Supplies, and render his Retreat a Scene of Carnage on both Sides. In this Situation he is impelled by Humanity, and thinks himſelf juſtified by eſtabliſhed Principles and Precedents of State, and of War, to ſpare the Lives of brave Men upon honorable Terms: Should Major General Gates be inclined to treat upon that Idea, General Burgoyne would propoſe a Ceſſation of Arms during the Time neceſſary to communicate the Preliminary Terms by which, in any Extremity, he, and his Army, mean to abide.

N° III.

Major-General Gates's Propoſals; together with Lieutenant-General Burgoyne's Anſwers.

I. GENERAL Burgoyne's Army being exceedingly reduced by repeated Defeats, by Deſertion, Sickneſs, &c. their Proviſions exhauſted, their Military Horſes, Tents and Baggage, taken or deſtroyed, their Retreat cut off, and their Camp inveſted, they can only be allowed to ſurrender Priſoners of War.

Anſwer. Lieutenant-General Burgoyne's Army, however reduced, will never admit that their Retreat is cut off, while they have Arms in their Hands.

II. The Officers and Soldiers may keep the Baggage belonging to them. The Generals of the United States never permit Individuals to be pillaged.

III. The Troops under his Excellency General Burgoyne will be conducted by the moſt convenient Route to New England, marching by eaſy Marches, and ſufficiently provided for by the Way.

Anſwer. This Article is anſwered by General Burgoyne's firſt Propoſal, which is here annexed.

IV. The Officers will be admitted on Parole; may wear their Side Arms, and will be treated with the Liberality cuſtomary in Europe, ſo long as they, by proper Behaviour, continue to deſerve it; but thoſe who are apprehended having broke their Parole, as ſome Britiſh Officers have done, muſt expect to be cloſe confined.

Anſwer. There being no Officer in this Army under, or capable of being under, the Deſcription of breaking Parole, this Article needs no Anſwer.

V. All Public Stores, Artillery, Arms, Ammunition, Carriages, Horſes, &c. &c. muſt be delivered to Commiſſaries appointed to receive them.

Anſwer. All Public Stores may be delivered, Arms excepted.

VI. Theſe Terms being agreed to and ſigned, the Troops under his Excellency General Burgoyne's Command may be drawn up in their Encampments, where they will be ordered to ground their Arms, and may thereupon be marched to the River Side, to be paſſed over in their Way towards Bennington.

Anſwer. This Article inadmiſſible in any Extremity. Sooner than this Army will conſent to ground their Arms in their Encampment, they will ruſh on the Enemy determined to take no Quarter.

VII. A Ceſſation of Arms to continue till Sunſet, to receive General Burgoyne's Anſwer.

(Signed) *Horatio Gates.*

Camp at Saratoga, Oct. 14, 1777.

N° IV.

MAJOR Kingſton met the Adjutant-General of Major-General Gates's Army, October the 14th at Sun-ſet, and delivered the following Meſſage:

If General Gates does not mean to recede from the 6th Article, the Treaty ends at once.

The Army will to a Man proceed to any Act of Deſperation, rather than ſubmit to that Article.

The Ceſſation of Arms ends this Evening.

N° V.

Lieutenant-General Burgoyne's Propoſals, together with Major-General Gates's Anſwers.

THE annexed Anſwers being given to Major-General Gates's Propoſals, it remains for Lieutenant-General Burgoyne, and the Army under his Command, to ſtate the following preliminary Articles on their Part.

I. The Troops to march out of their Camp with the Honours of War, and the Artillery of the Intrenchments, which will be left as hereafter may be regulated.

I. The Troops to march out of their Camp with the Honours of War, and the Artillery of the Intrenchments to the Verge of the River where the old Fort ſtood, where their Arms and Artillery muſt be left.

II. A free Paſſage to be granted to this Army to Great Britain, upon Condition of not ſerving again in North America during the preſent Conteſt; and a proper Port to be aſſigned for the Entry of Tranſports to receive the Troops whenever General Howe ſhall ſo order.

II. Agreed to for the Port of Boſton.

III. Should any Cartel take Place by which this Army or any Part of it may be exchanged, the foregoing Article to be void as far as ſuch Exchange ſhall be made.

III. Agreed.

IV. All Officers to retain their Carriages, Bat-horſes, and other Cattle; and no Baggage to be moleſted or ſearched, the Lieutenant-General giving his Honor, that there are no Public Stores ſecreted therein. Major-General Gates will of Courſe take the neceſſary Meaſures for the Security of this Article.

IV. Agreed.

V. Upon the March the Officers are not to be ſeparated from their Men; and in Quarters the Officers ſhall be lodged according to Rank; and are not to be hindered from aſſembling their Men for Roll Calling, and other neceſſary Purpoſes of Regularity.

V. Agreed to, as far as Circumſtances will admit.

VI. There are various Corps in this Army compoſed of Sailors, Batteau Men, Artificers, Drivers, Independent Companies, and Followers of the Army; and it is expected that thoſe Perſons of whatever Country ſhall be included in the fulleſt Senſe and utmoſt Extent of the above Articles; and comprehended in every reſpect as Britiſh Subjects.

VI. Agreed to in the fulleſt Extent.

VII. All Canadians, and Perſons belonging to the Eſtabliſhment in Canada, to be permitted to return there.

VII. Agreed.

VIII. Paſſports to be immediately granted for Three Officers, not exceeding the Rank of Captain, who ſhall be appointed by General Burgoyne,

to

to carry Diſpatches to Sir William Howe, Sir Guy Carleton, and to Great Britain by the Way of New York, and the Public Faith to be engaged, that theſe Diſpatches are not to be opened.

VIII. Agreed.

IX. The foregoing Articles are to be conſidered only as Preliminaries for framing a Treaty, in the Courſe of which others may ariſe to be conſidered by both Parties; for which Purpoſe it is propoſed that Two Officers of each Army ſhall meet and report their Deliberations to their reſpective Generals.

IX. This Capitulation to be finiſhed by Two o'Clock this Day, and the Troops march from their Encampment at Five, and be in Readineſs to move towards Boſton Tomorrow Morning.

X. Lieutenant-General Burgoyne will ſend his Deputy Adjutant General to receive Major General Gates's Anſwer Tomorrow Morning at Ten o'Clock.

X. Complied with.

(Signed) *Horatio Gates.*

Saratoga, October 15, 1777.

N° VI.

THE Eight firſt Preliminary Articles of Lieutenant-General Burgoyne's Propoſals, and the 2d, 3d, and 4th of thoſe of Major-General Gates of Yeſterday being agreed to, the Foundation of the propoſed Treaty is out of Diſpute; but the ſeveral ſubordinate Articles and Regulations neceſſarily ſpringing from theſe Preliminaries, and requiring Explanation and Preciſion between the Parties, before a definitive Treaty can be ſafely executed, a longer Time than that mentioned by General Gates in his Anſwer to the 9th Article becomes indiſpenſably neceſſary. Lieutenant-General Burgoyne is willing to appoint Two Officers immediately to meet Two others from Major-General Gates, to propound, diſcuſs, and ſettle thoſe ſubordinate Articles, in order that the Treaty in due Form may be executed as ſoon as poſſible.

(Signed) *John Burgoyne.*

Camp at Saratoga, October 15, 1777.

Major Kingſton has Authority to ſettle the Place for a Meeting of the Officers propoſed.

Settled by Major Kingſton on the Ground where Mr. Schuyler's Houſe ſtood.

N° VII.

IN the Courſe of the Night Lieutenant-General Burgoyne has received Intelligence that a conſiderable Force has been detached from the Army under the Command of Major-General Gates during the Courſe of the Negociations of the Treaty depending between them; Lieutenant-General Burgoyne conceives this, if true, to be not only a Violation of the Ceſſation of Arms, but ſubverſive of the Principles on which the Treaty originated, viz. a great Superiority of Numbers in General Gates's Army; Lieutenant-General Burgoyne therefore requires that Two Officers on his Part be permitted to ſee that the Strength of the Forces now oppoſed to him is ſuch as will convince him that no ſuch Detachments have been made; and that the ſame Principle of Superiority, on which the Treaty firſt began, ſtill exiſts.

16th October.

N° VIII.

Articles of Convention between Lieutenant-General Burgoyne and Major-General Gates.

I.

THE Troops under Lieutenant-General Burgoyne to march out of their Camp with the Honours of War, and the Artillery of the Intrenchments to the Verge of the River, where the Old Fort ſtood, where the Arms and Artillery are to be left. The Arms to be piled by Word of Command from their own Officers.

II.

A free Paſſage to be granted to the Army under Lieutenant-General Burgoyne to Great-Britain, on Condition of not ſerving again in North America during the preſent Conteſt; and the Port of Boſton is aſſigned for the Entry of Tranſports to receive the Troops whenever General Howe ſhall ſo order.

III.

Should any Cartel take Place, by which the Army under General Burgoyne, or any Part of it, may be exchanged, the foregoing Article to be void, as far as ſuch Exchange ſhall be made.

IV.

The Army under Lieutenant-General Burgoyne to march to Maſſachuſetts Bay, by the eaſieſt, moſt expeditious and convenient Route; and to be quartered in, near, or as convenient as poſſible to Boſton, that the March of the Troops may not be delayed when Tranſports arrive to receive them.

V.

The Troops to be ſupplied on their March, and during their being in Quarters, with Proviſions, by Major-General Gates's Orders, at the ſame Rate of Rations as the Troops of his own Army; and, if poſſible, the Officers Horſes and Cattle are to be ſupplied with Forage at the uſual Rates.

VI.

All Officers to retain their Carriages, Bat Horſes and other Cattle, and no Baggage to be moleſted or ſearched, Lieutenant-General Burgoyne giving his Honour, that there are no Public Stores ſecreted therein. Major-General Gates will of Courſe take the neceſſary Meaſures for the due Performance of this Article; ſhould any Carriages be wanted during the March, for the Tranſportation of Officers Baggage, they are, if poſſible, to be ſupplied by the Country at the uſual Rates.

VII.

Upon the March, and during the Time the Army ſhall remain in Quarters in the Maſſachuſetts Bay, the Officers are not, as far as Circumſtances will admit, to be ſeparated from their Men. The Officers are to be quartered according to their Rank, and are not to hindered from aſſembling their Men for Roll-Callings, and other neceſſary Purpoſes of Regularity.

VIII.

All Corps whatever of General Burgoyne's Army, whether compoſed of Sailors, Batteau Men, Artificers, Drivers, Independent Companies and Followers of the Army, of whatever Country, ſhall be included in the fulleſt Senſe and utmoſt Extent of the above Articles, and comprehended in every Reſpect as Britiſh Subjects.

IX.

All Canadians and Perſons belonging to the Canadian Eſtabliſhment, conſiſting of Sailors, Batteau Men, Artificers, Drivers, Independent Companies, and many other Followers of the Army, who come under no particular Deſcription, are to be permitted to return there; they are to be conducted immediately, by the ſhorteſt Route to the firſt Britiſh Poſt on Lake George, are to be ſupplied with Proviſions in the ſame Manner as the other Troops, and are to be bound by the ſame Condition of not ſerving during the preſent Conteſt in North America.

X.

Paſſports to be immediately granted for Three Officers, not exceeding the Rank of Captains, who ſhall be appointed by Lieutenant-General Burgoyne to carry Diſpatches to Sir William Howe, Sir Guy Carleton, and to Great-Britain, by the Way of New York; and Major-General Gates engages the Public Faith that theſe Diſpatches ſhall not be opened. Theſe Officers are to ſet out immediately after receiving their Diſpatches, and are to travel the ſhorteſt Route, and in the moſt expeditious Manner.

XI.

During the Stay of the Troops in the Maſſachuſetts Bay, the Officers are to be admitted on Parole, and are to be permitted to wear their Side Arms.

XII.

Should the Army under Lieutenant-General Burgoyne find it neceſſary to ſend for their Clothing and other Baggage from Canada, they are to be permitted to do it in the moſt . . . . . Manner, and the neceſſary Paſſports granted for that Purpoſe.

XIII.

Theſe Articles are to be mutually ſigned and exchanged Tomorrow Morning at Nine o'Clock; and the Troops under Lieutenant-General Burgoyne are to march out of their Intrenchments at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon.

Camp at Saratoga, October 16, 1777.

(True Copy) *Horatio Gates*, Major-General.

To prevent any Doubts that might arise from Lieutenant-General Burgoyne's Name not being mentioned in the above Treaty, Major-General Gates hereby declares that he is understood to be comprehended in it as fully as if his Name had been specifically mentioned.

Horatio Gates.

N° IX.

Minutes of a Council of War, held on the Heights of Saratoga, October 12th, 1777.

PRESENT

Lieut.-Gen. Burgoyne, Major-Gen. Phillips.
Major-Gen. Reideſel, Brigadier Gen. Hamilton.

THE Lieutenant-General ſtates to the Council the preſent Situation of Affairs.

The Enemy in Force, according to the beſt Intelligence he can obtain, to the Amount of upwards of Fourteen Thouſand Men, and a conſiderable Quan. of Artillery are on this Side the Fiſh-Kill, and threaten an Attack. On the other Side the Hudſon's River, between this Army and Fort Edward, is another Army of the Enemy, the Numbers unknown; but one Corps, which there has been an Opportunity of obſerving, is reported to be about Fifteen Hundred Men They have likewiſe Cannon on the other Side the Hudſon's River, and they have a Bridge below Saratoga Church, by which the two Armies can communicate.

The Batteaux of the Army have been deſtroyed, and no Means appear of making a Bridge over the Hudſon's River, were it even practicable from the Poſition of the Enemy.

The only Means of Retreat, therefore, are by the Ford at Fort Edward, or taking the Mountains in order to paſs the River higher up by Rafts, or by another Ford which is *reported* to be practicable with Difficulty, or by keeping the Mountains, to paſs the Head of Hudſon's River, and continue to the Weſtward of Lake George all the Way to Ticonderoga; it is true this laſt Paſſage was never made but by Indians or very ſmall Bodies of Men.

In order to paſs Cannon or any Wheel Carriages from hence to Fort Edward, ſome Bridges muſt be repaired under Fire of the Enemy from the oppoſite Side of the River; and the principal Bridge will be a Work of Fourteen or Fifteen Hours; there is no good Poſition for the Army to take to ſuſtain that Work, and, if there were, the Time ſtated as neceſſary would give the Enemy on the other Side the Hudſon's River an Opportunity to take Poſt on the ſtrong Ground above Fort Edward, or to diſpute the Ford while General Gates's Army followed in the Rear.

The Intelligence from the lower Part of Hudſon's River is founded upon the concurrent Reports of Priſoners and Deſerters, who ſay it was the News in the Enemy's Camp, that Fort Montgomery was taken; and one Man, a Friend to Government, who arrived Yeſterday, and mentions ſome Particulars of the Manner in which it was taken.

The Proviſions of the Army may hold out to the 20th; there is neither Rum nor Spruce Beer.

Having committed this State of Facts to the Conſideration of the Council, the General requeſts their Sentiments on the following Propoſitions:

1ſt. To wait in the preſent Poſition an Attack from the Enemy, or the Chance of favourable Events.

2d. To attack the Enemy.

3d. To retreat repairing the Bridges as the Army moves for the Artillery, in order to force the Paſſage of the Ford.

4th. To retreat by Night, leaving the Artillery and the Baggage; and ſhould it be found impracticable to force the Paſſage with Muſquetry, to attempt the upper Ford, or the Paſſage round Lake George.

5th. In caſe the Enemy, by extending to their Left, leave their Rear open, to march rapidly for Albany.

Upon the Firſt Propoſition reſolved, That the Situation would grow worſe by Delay, that the Proviſion now in Store not more than ſufficient for the Retreat ſhould Impediments intervene, or a Circuit of Country become neceſſary; and as the Enemy did not attack when the Ground was unfortified, it is not probable they will do it now, as they have a better Game to play.

The Second unadviſable and deſperate, there being no Poſſibility of reconnoitring the Enemy's Poſition, and his great Superiority of Numbers known.

The Third impracticable.

The Fifth thought worthy of Conſideration by the Lieutenant General, Major-General Phillips, and Brigadier General Hamilton; but the Poſition of the Enemy yet gives no Open for it.

Reſolved that the Fourth Propoſition is the only Reſource, and that to effect it, the utmoſt Secrecy and Silence is to be obſerved; and the Troops are to be put in Motion from the Right in the ſtill Part of the Night, without any Change in the Diſpoſition.

N. B. It depended upon the Delivery of ſix Days Proviſion in due Time, and upon the Return of Scouts, who had been ſent forward, to examine by what Route the Army could probably move the firſt *Four* Miles undiſcovered, whether the Plan ſhould take Place on that Day, or on the Morrow.

The Scouts on their Return reported, that the Enemy's Poſition on our Right was ſuch, and they had ſo many ſmall Parties out, that it would be impoſſible to move without our March being immediately diſcovered.

Minutes and Proceedings of a Council of War, conſiſting of all the General Officers and Field Officers, and Captains commanding Corps, on the Heights of Saratoga, October 13, 1777.

THE Lieutenant-General having explained the Situation of Affairs as in the preceding Council, with the additional Intelligence, that the Enemy was intrenched at the Fords of Fort Edward, and likewiſe occupied the ſtrong Poſition on the Pine Plains between Fort George and Fort Edward, expreſſed his Readineſs to undertake at their Head any Enterprize of Difficulty or Hazard that ſhould appear to them within the Compaſs of their Strength and Spirit: He added that he had Reaſon to believe a Capitulation had been in the Contemplation of ſome, perhaps of all, who knew the real Situation of Things; that upon a Circumſtance of ſuch Conſequence to national and perſonal Honor, he thought it a Duty to his Country, and to himſelf, to extend his Council beyond the uſual Limits; that the Aſſembly preſent might juſtly be eſteemed a full Repreſentation of the Army; and that he ſhould think himſelf unjuſtifiable in taking any Step in ſo ſerious a Matter without ſuch a Concurrence of Sentiments as ſhould make a Treaty the Act of the Army as well as that of the General.

The Firſt Queſtion therefore he deſired them to decide was,

Whether an Army of 3500 Fighting Men, and well provided with Artillery, were juſtifiable, upon the Principles of National Dignity and Military Honor, in capitulating in any poſſible Situation?

Reſolved, nem con. In the Affirmative.

Queſtion 2. Is the preſent Situation of that Nature?

Reſolved, nem. con. That the preſent Situation juſtifies a Capitulation upon honorable Terms.

The Lieutenant-General then drew up the Meſſage, marked N° 2, in the Papers relative to the Negociation, and laid it before the Council. It was unanimouſly approved, and upon that Foundation the Treaty opened.

October 14. Major Kingſton having delivered the Meſſage marked N° 2, returned with the Propoſals marked N° 3, and the Council of War being aſſembled again, the Lieutenant-General laid them before it, when it was reſolved unanimouſly to reject the 6th Article, and not to admit of it in any Extremity whatever.

The Lieutenant-General then laid before the Council the Anſwers to Major-General Gates's Propoſals, as marked in the ſame Paper, together with his own preliminary Propoſals marked N° 4, which were unanimouſly approved of.

October 15, The Council being aſſembled again, Major-General Gates's Anſwers to Lieutenant-General Burgoyne's Propoſals were laid before them, whereupon it was reſolved, That they were ſatisfactory, and a ſufficient Ground for proceeding to a definitive Treaty.

Report of the Killed, Wounded, and Prisoners of the British Troops, (till exact Returns can be collected) under the Command of Lieutenant General Burgoyne, to October 12, 1777.

1 Brigadier-General, 1 Major, 2 Captains, 15 Lieutenants, 4 Enfigns, 12 Serjeants, 5 Drummers, 313 Rank and File, killed.

2 Lieutenant-Colenels, 5 Majors, 17 Captains, 18 Lieutenants, 4 Enfigns, 1 Adjutant, 38 Serjeants, 4 Drummers, 715 Rank and File, wounded.

2 Majors, 2 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 2 Enfigns, 1 Surgeon, 4 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 43 Rank and File, Prifoners.

Names of the Staff Officers killed, wounded, and Prifoners.

Brigadier-General Frafer, Sir James Clarke, Aid de Camp to Lieutenant-General Burgoyne, killed.

Captain Green of the 31ft Regiment, Aid de Camp to Major-General Phillips, Captain Blomfield of the Royal Artillery, Major of Brigade to Major-General Phillips, wounded.

Captain Money of the 9th Regiment, Deputy Quarter-Maffer General, Prifoner.

Names of Officers killed, wounded and miffing.

Major Grant of the 24th Regiment killed.

Captains Wight of the 53d, Jones, Royal Artillery, killed.

Lieutenants Weftrop and Wright, 9th Regiment, Lucas, Cooke, Obins, 20th ditto, Currie, Mackenzie, Robertfon, Turnbull, 21ft ditto, Douglafs, 29th ditto, Reynal, Harvey, Stuart, 62d ditto, Haggart, of the Marines, Cleyland, Second Lieutenant Royal Artillery, killed.

Enfigns Taylor, Phillips, Young, 62d ditto, killed.

Adjutant Fitzgerald, 62d ditto, killed.

Lieutenant Colonels Lynd of 20th Regiment, Anftruther 62d ditto, wounded in two different Actions.

Majors Forbes, 9th ditto, Acland, 20th ditto, Agnew, 24th ditto, Earl of Belcarres, 53d ditto, Harnage 62d ditto, wounded in two different Actions.

Captains Montgomery, Swetenham, Stapylton, (fince dead of his Wounds) 9th ditto, Weyms, Dowling, Stanley, Farquire, 20th ditto, Strangways, 24th ditto, Ramfey, 21ft ditto, Blake, 24th ditto, Harris, Rofs, 34th ditto Craig, 47th ditto, Shrimpton, Bunbury, 62d ditto, wounded.

Lieutenants, Battersby, Light Infantry, 29th Ditto Fifherton, Grenadiers 21ft Ditto, Richardfon, Grenadiers 34th Ditto, (wounded in Two different Actions) Rowe, Stavely, Murray, Prince, 9th Ditto, Dowling, 29th, doing Duty with the 20th Ditto, Doyle, 24th Ditto, Rutherford, 21ft Ditto, Williams, Steel, 29th Ditto, Richardfon, 34th Ditto, Haughton, Cullan, 53d Ditto, Jones, 60th Ditto, Smith, Howarth, Royal Artillery, wounded.

Enfigns Connel, 20th ditto, Blake, Hervey, 62d ditto, Baron d'Salons 9th ditto, woundcd.

Adjutant Fielding, 9th ditto, wounded

Majors Acland, commanding the Grenadiers, Williams, Royal Artillery, Prifoners.

Captains Montgomery, Money, 9th ditto, Prifoners.

Lieutenants Johnfton, York, 29th ditto, Howarth, Royal Artillery, Prifoners.

Enfigns D'Antroch, Naylor, 62d Ditto, Prifoners.

Surgeon Shelly, 9th Ditto, Prifoner.

J. BURGOYNE, *Lieutenant General.*

N. B. From the 12th, the Lofs by Killed, Prifoners, and Defertion, was very conficerable.

AT the Court at *St. James's*, the 12th of *December*, 1777.

PRESENT,

The King's Moft Excellent Majefty in Council.

WHEREAS His Majefty was graciouflly pleafed, by His Royal Proclamation, bearing Date the 25th of October 1776, to promife and declare, That the Bounties of Five Pounds for every Able Seaman, and of Two Pounds Ten Shillings for every Ordinary Seaman, fit for His Majefty's Service, fhould be paid in the Manner thereby directed, to every fuch Able and Ordinary Seaman, not above the Age of Fifty, nor under the Age of Eighteen Years, who fhould, on or before the 31ft of December then following, enter themfelves to ferve in His Majefty's Royal Navy, either with the Captains or Lieutenants of His Majefty's Ships, or the Chief Officers on Board fuch Tenders as fhould be employed for raifing Men for the Service of the Royal Navy. And whereas His Majefty was alfo pleafed, by His Royal Proclamation bearing Date the 8th Day of November, 1776, to promife and declare, That a Reward of Two Pounds for every Able, and Thirty Shillings for every Ordinary Seaman, fhould be paid in the Manner thereby directed, to any Perfon who fhould difcover any Seaman or Seamen, who might fecrete themfelves, that fo fuch Seaman or Seamen fhould be taken for His Majefty's faid Service, by any of His Majefty's Sea-Officers employed for raifing Men on or before the faid 31ft Day of December. And whereas His Majefty was likewife pleafed, by His Royal Proclamation bearing Date the 15th Day of Auguft laft, to promife and declare, That every Able-bodied Landman, not above the Age of Thirty-five, nor under the Age of Twenty Years, who fhould voluntarily enter himfelf to ferve on Board any of His Majefty's Ships on or before the 31ft Day of October then next, fhould receive as of His Majefty's Royal Bounty, the Sum of Thirty Shillings each Man, to be paid in Manner thereby directed. And whereas the Time limited by the faid Proclamations, for Payment of the faid Bounties and Rewards, hath been prolonged and extended to the 31ft Day of this Inftant December; and it being judged expedient for His Majefty's Service that the faid Bounties and Rewards fhould be continued to be paid for fome Time longer; His Majefty, with the Advice of His Privy-Council, doth therefore order, and it is hereby accordingly ordered, that the Time limited for Payment of the faid Bounties, and Rewards be prolonged and extended from the faid 31ft Day of this Inftant December, to the 28th Day of February, 1778, inclufive.—— Whereof all Perfons concerned are to take Notice, and govern themfelves accordingly.

Steph. Cottrell.

The Queen's Palace, St. James's Park, December 14, 1777.

The Queen has been pleaf d to appoint the Marquefs of Carmarthen to be Chamberlain of Her Majefty's Houfhold.

East-India Houfe, November 19, 1777.

THE Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaft-Indies, do hereby give Notice,

That the Tranfer Books of the faid Company's Stock will be fhut on Thurfday the 11th of December next, at Two o'Clock, and opened again on Thurfday the 15th of January following.

And that the Dividend Warrants, due the 5th of January, will be ready to be delivered on Saturday the 7th of February next.

East-India Houfe, November 19, 1777.

THE Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaft-Indies do hereby give Notice,

That a Quarterly General Court of the faid Company will be held at their Houfe in Leadenhall ftreet, on Wednefday the 17th of December next, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, for the Purpofe of declaring a Dividend from Midfummer laft to Chriftmas next.

Office of Ordnance, Tower, Dec. 10, 1777.

THE Principal Officers of the Ordnance give Notice, that they are ready to treat for a large Number of Bayonets for His Majefty's Service; and that fuch Perfons as are willing to contract for the fame are defired to fend their Propofals in Writing, addreffed to the faid Principal Officers (under Cover to their Secretary) fpecifying the Loweft Price, and the Number they will engage to deliver Monthly.

London, November 5, 1777.

WHereas the Copartnerfhip between Charles Gresham and William Barrow, of Newgate-ftreet, London, Grocers, was this Day by mutual Content diffolved: Charles Gresham retiring from Bufinefs, it will be carried on in future by William Barrow, who will adjuft all Accounts relative to the faid Copartnerfhip.

C. Gresham.

Will. Barrow.